

# THE PANOLA LYNX.

F. V. ROCKETT, Editor.



Saturday April 25, 1846

NOTICE.—The Ladies' fair will come off on the 7th of May, commencing at 10 o'clock. Come on, come all.

The Harmonious.—Senators Benton and Cass, have "locked horns" on the Oregon question. "Mr. Benton is in favor of a compromise on the 49th parallel, and Mr. Cass is in favor of Phylly Phour Phorty or Phylght."

New Paper.—We have received the 1st and 2nd Nos. of the "Chronicle," a new paper published at Grenade Miss. Mr. Sledge the Proprietor and J. F. Simmons editor. We wish it success.

Sub-Treasury.—This abominable scheme which the people buried in 1840, is coming forth again; pale and ghastly with its winding sheet gradually unfolding from its skeleton form. Called forth half into life by the democratic House of Representatives, it now only awaits the voice of the senate to lift the other foot from its grave, walk up to the white house, make its toilet there, and then stride forth over the country in its career of ruin. Oh, what an account those democrats will have to render up at the judgment bar of the people!

Mexico.—It really seems that we are to have war with this weak, bragadocio, and pusillanimous nation. Well, if they will provoke us to it, why then the blood hounds of Uncle Sam must be let loose. Wonder where are the Florida dogs with which Mr. Van Buren whipt the Seminoles? Wouldn't it be a first rate idea to set them loose on the Mexicans? Wouldn't they soon pick up crumbs in the Halls of the Montezumas?

We are under obligation to Judge Chalmers for a copy of his speech on the Oregon question.

Circuit Court.—The Circuit Court for this county is now in session, Judge Miller presiding. It affords us much pleasure to state that Judge M. gives great satisfaction to the bar, and parties litigant. Some of our people are so enthusiastic in his praise that they actually characterize him as a jewel of a judge. Judge Miller presides with much dignity, yet without the least shadow of that vindictiveness which assimilates the conduct of some judges to that of a blind snake in August, the moment it is touched, that moment it strikes, whether the provocation is intentional or not.

A heavy dock is to be disposed of, which will consume the greater portion of next week, if not the whole of it. Among these are many criminal cases which must be tried or continued. Is it not alarming to contemplate the immense amount of crime among us—does it not shake our confidence in the ultimate solution of the great problem in politics, the capacity of the people for self government? An experience of seventy years has confirmed the doctrine promulgated hundreds of years ago, that such a government as the one we have the happiness to live under can only be successfully built upon the virtue and intelligence of the people.

We feel confident that Judge Miller will not be slack in meting out full and ample justice to the offenders against the majesty of the law. It is his duty, and he will do it.

WASHINGTON IRVING.—It is said that this gentleman is about to publish a life of Mahomet. Like all his other works it will be read with interest.

A report is in circulation below, said to have been brought by passengers, that the steamship Unicorn had arrived at Boston, bringing war-like news. The report says that the British Minister had received instructions to make a final proposition. We look with interest for the arrival of the mail to-day. Matters are certainly coming to a focus.

Eclipse of the Sun.—Our readers will not forget to be present at the eclipse of the Sun to-day, as they may not have an opportunity of seeing such a sight again soon. The chickens are informed that they can go to roost during the ceremony.

The Presidency.—Some of the Tennessee whig papers, are advocating the claims of John Bell, as the whig candidate for the Presidency. We think it is too early to talk about ringing Bell in, or poking Polk or any one else in.

## Internal Improvement Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of Panola and adjoining counties met in the Court House on Monday last to take into consideration, the subject of a charcoal road, from the town of Panola, to the town of Delta, on the Mississippi river.

On motion of O. Harrison, Dr. E. B. Hibbler was called to the chair, and On motion of T. B. Turner, F. V. Rockett was appointed secretary.

The chair having explained the object of the meeting, at the suggestion of Mr. Harrison, Mr. A. A. Overton, from the committee appointed at a previous meeting, to make an estimate of the cost of the contemplated road, rose and having reported only in part, proceeded to discuss at length, the practicability and expediency of the road, and at the conclusion of his remarks, read a letter from the Engineer appointed to survey the route, containing much valuable information.

Mr. Shelby of Coahoma county being called for rose and addressed the meeting, in favor of the proposed scheme. He gave a concise geographical description of the route along which the road will pass, and favored the meeting with other valuable information.

The object of the meeting being among other things, to arouse public attention to the subject, and to instruct the Commissioners,

On motion of Mr. Harrison The meeting resolved that a charcoal road from Panola to Delta, is both practicable and expedient.

Southern Reformer.—This excellent paper has been removed to N. Orleans where it will be published daily.

LADIES FAIR.—We feel it incumbent upon us to make an appeal in behalf of the female society, (constituted for the purpose of raising funds to build a church,) to the people of this community. The object of the fair so pious, to raise funds to build a temple in which we may all worship our God, we cannot allow ourselves to doubt, that when this is fully made known to the community, that the fair will not only be attended, but that the hundreds of articles manufactured for sale on the occasion, will find a ready sale. We do not expect the funds which the ladies may raise, will be sufficient to accomplish the object in view, but the amounts thus raised, when added to the subscription list, will be amply sufficient to construct a neat and commodious house of worship. We call upon all the friends of the object—and they are many—to come to the aid of the ladies, and by their liberality show their friendship to the cause of religion and morals. A great variety of articles upon which the ladies have expended their time, their labor and their ingenuity will be offered for sale, and if no other and better consideration, can influence the gentlemen to unloose their purse strings, their gallantry should do it;—and we think we are not assuming too much when we say that we know enough of this community, to assure the ladies that they may expect very fair prices for all the articles they have manufactured.

Gen. Houston.—The arrival of Gen. Houston at Washington is said to have created a good deal of interest. The following scene is said to have occurred in the senate on the installation of the hero of San Jacinto as an American Senator.

GEN. HOUSTON IN THE SENATE.—A correspondent of the Courier writes from Washington, March 30, as follows: "The installation of Sam Houston was decidedly the Senatorial event of the day. He advanced into the hall with a modest and almost say a retiring step, and delivered his credentials to his colleague, who, on presenting them, announced the contents of the package. Whereupon, the audience rose and leaped to catch a glimpse of the man of San Jacinto. After taking the oath, Mr. Webster advanced to him with a quick step, and seizing his hand, shook it with a violence quite out of character for him. Messrs. Calhoun and Benton next each took one of his hands, and at the same time cordially welcomed his advent to the Senate. The fellow members, in a body as it were, followed on closely to compliment him on becoming one of their number. The expression which marked Houston's countenance during this short and interesting scene, was beyond my powers of description. There was little of exultation in it; intensity of thought and feeling seemed ready to burst the veins of his forehead and his well-turned neck.

Eloquence.—You may talk of the power of the orator to sway the passions of the people—you may talk of the sublime eloquence of woman's eyes, when lit up by the fires of love or indignation, but we leave it to Mr. Barton to say if the calm, silent, and intense moments of fishing, are not the most eloquent moments in a man's life. While you are leaning over the stream

the fishing rod in your hand, your hook at the bottom, and your cork floating on the surface, we ask who does not feel the most exquisite thrill of excitement when that cork first admonishes you by its sinking and rising motion that something is at the other end? Why, sir the following speech of a Texas lawyer is nothing in comparison:

May it please your honor—I'm bald! bald! Not bald from age, but from a knowledge of the law. And what does the law say? Murder, murder, says the law, is the killing of a reasonable being, under the King's peace! What's the King? Thank God, the Lone Star shall shine aloft! and I'll speak on this case until the queen of the night sits in the west—yea, while the wild cow bellows to the morning sun!

We copy the following from the Organizer, for the information of all whom it may concern.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.—Attention is invited to an advertisement in another column, by the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Mississippi University for new contracts to erect additional buildings. The advertisement embraces dwelling houses for the faculty, and dormitories for the students. Specifications will be exhibited by the Architect, at Oxford, on Monday, the 1st of June next, and the contracts will be closed on the Monday following.

We understand that the persons who received contracts at the previous letting, have given the security required, and will soon enter actively upon the work. The energy with which the Executive Committee have commenced to discharge their duties, furnishes proof of the early completion of the University buildings. It will not now be long, before Mississippi will be blessed with a University of the very first character; perhaps, second to none in the United States; where the youth of the State can be educated without the necessity of forcing them in immediate contact with influences mortifying to their feelings, and prejudicial to their early mental bias. It is intended to build up a Southern Institution, free from all those insurmountable objections which may be urged to Northern Colleges—one in which young Mississippians may be taught LANGUAGE AND SCIENCE, in their fullest sense, without being insulted by the pernicious dogmas of those schools.

OREGON.—BY MRS. JAMES BEVERAGE. All hail Oregon! though afar Thy misty mountains rise, And other oceans lave thy strand, Beneath the Western skies:

Yet, to thy children's far-off homes, The voice of brothers here Shall come upon the eastern breeze To greet their distant ear.

To tell them that Columbia's sons Their Champions true will stand, Should foreign foe, with step profane, Ever dare pollute thy land!

And glorious visions now arise To fancy's dreaming eye, As bright upon thy future skies She paints thy destiny.

She hears from far Atlantic's shore The voice of Liberty Call to thy mills and prairies wild, The children of the free.

And bid them build their altars there And o'er thy mountains high, To wave thy starry standard sheet In glory to the sky!

A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF TEXAS.—The State of Texas is now divided into forty-five counties. Of these, Montgomery is the most populous of the interior counties, and Galveston the most populous of those situated on the coast. Galveston is the most important city of Texas, though Houston contains about the same number of inhabitants. The next city of importance is San Augustine, in which are located the Washington College, with about 140 students, and a seminary with sixty or seventy-five. It has a population of 1500. Austin, the seat of government, in Travis county, at the foot of the San Saba mountain, and figuratively called the "city of the seven hills," is beautifully situated on the Colorado, in one of the most picturesque and romantic spots in Texas. It has a population of 1200, and is rapidly increasing. The new constitution provides that the seat of government shall continue at Austin until 1850, when, should the State be divided in the meantime, the probability is that it will be removed farther east.

San Antonio de Bexar, near the western frontier of Texas, on the San Antonio river, is the oldest and best built town in Texas. It was settled about two hundred years ago, under the auspices of an association of Spanish monks, and at one time contained about 15,000 inhabitants. But it has been several times nearly depopulated within the last century by the Comanche Indians, it never having been adequately defended by its inhabitants, or the Spanish and Mexican governments; nor until its partial occupation by Texan and American citizens. The town is built entirely of stone, and now contains a population of about 1500.

The Alamo, a dismantled fortress, the memorable scene of the lamented fate of Travis, Bowie, and Crockett, is situated on the east bank of the San Antonio river, opposite the town, and contains within its walls a church in a partial state of preservation. There is also in the city a large Catholic Cathedral, used by the Mexicans as a place of worship. This, like all the churches in the vicinity, of which there are five, is built in ancient style of architecture, and gives to the stranger the impression that he is wandering amid the ancient Castilian edifices of Old Spain.

There are two large public squares in the city of San Antonio, one called the military square, intended for military occupation and the other the civil square, containing the public buildings of the municipal authorities.

About five miles above the city are the sources of the San Antonio river. These consist of "four fountains," or springs, the largest covering nearly an acre, and the others of a smaller size. The water of these fountains is so transparent that a ten cent piece may be seen at the depth of forty feet. The outlets to these fountains unite a short distance below, and at a point about three miles above the city, a dam of solid masonry is thrown across the stream, and aqueducts are from thence constructed, on either side of the river, to convey the water from the main reservoir to the houses and gardens of the city, and the plantations below. The aqueducts were constructed perhaps a century and a half ago, by the Catholic establishment; and under the regulations then established, the proprietors of each hacienda, was, as said, permitted to use the water for irrigating his whole plantation as often as he required, and in quantities in proportion to the extent of his possessions.

There are three old Catholic establishments in the vicinity of San Antonio, situated on the river below the city at intervals of a few miles. These, Concepcion, San Jose, and San Juan, are each a church surrounded by a wall, intended for purposes of defence. Within these walls are also erected numerous small buildings for the shelter and protection of the neighboring farmers and their families, during the predatory excursions of the Indians.

It is a curious fact that in a city like San Antonio, with the improvements described, its antique churches and other public edifices should have existed for centuries, comparatively unknown, near the extreme western frontier of this now infant republic of the wilderness.

The other principal towns of Texas, are, Matagorda, at the mouth of the Colorado, on Matagorda bay; Washington, on the Brazos; Corpus Christi, just sprung into existence; Nacogdoches; Brazoria, on the Brazos; Montgomery, &c.

Cotton is principally raised, and to the best advantage, on the Brazos, Trinity, and Red rivers; but is profitably cultivated to other sections. The sugar region is near the coast, and lying south of latitude 30. Wheat, and the fine grains are raised to most advantage in the mountainous and hilly regions of the Upper Colorado, Brazos, and Trinity rivers. Of the wildernesses region above this point, towards Santa Fe, but little comparative is known.

The principal streams are, the Red river, navigable within Texas 500 miles; the Sabine, navigable four months in the year 400 miles; the Neches, for the same period, 150 miles; the Trinity for seven months about 600; the Buffalo bayou, navigated by steamboats every day in the year, from Houston to Galveston, about 100 miles, and the greatest thoroughfare of the country; the Brazos, for months in the year 150 miles, and may be easily rendered navigable 300 miles; the Colorado, which by removing the raft at its mouth, will be navigable at least 400 miles; the Guadalupe, navigable about 50 miles; the Nueces, about 100 and the Rio Bravo del Norte, about 600 miles.

A GOOD ONE.—A western editor gives the following as the most approved method of killing fleas on those parts:

Place the animal on a small pine board, and hedge him in with putty; then read him an account of all the rail-road and steamboat accidents which have happened the last twelve months. As soon as he becomes frightened so as not to be able to stir, draw out his teeth, and he will starve to death!

If a lady were lame in the arm, and in the left leg; if she was blind in one eye, and couldn't see with the other; if she had no teeth, and her gums worn off; if she had a bump behind, and to amends, was perfectly flat before; and if she was club-footed and had a cancer on her nose; and if she had a "spit-fire" temper, and forty-nine negroes with seventy-five thousand dollars cash; how many suitors would she have? Don't all speak at once!

HON. THOS. F. MARSHALL.—We see it reported in a New Orleans paper that this talented, but hitherto wayward gentleman has vowed to renounce politics, and dictate his great abilities to the cause of temperance. If this be so, his career henceforth will be full of renown. Generous and gifted, independent and sincere, he has at length cut off the last head of the hydra that blocked his path, and now fame beckons him onward, and the aspiring pilgrim is worthy of her highest honors. How glorious it would be if such a man, desisting the vanities of office, would go forth the witness of his own triumph, and rouse up among the wretched and often noble victims of intemperance, the moral courage which is alone wanting to rescue them. How expensive would be his influence! How enduring the honor!

Drunken Locofocos in Congress.—The New York Tribune thus describes a scene exhibited in the U. S. House of Representatives on Thursday week:

Two Locofocos were trying about the same time, to get the floor, and both were so drunk that they seemed more likely to get it horizontally than perpendicularly. One of them got the floor and spoke a few minutes amid cries of order and laughter. When he turned clear round and looked into the gallery in vain attempts to see the clock, there was a regular Babel of laughter and confusion. This man was one of those who voted to expel our reporters for telling the truth, under the pretence of vindicating the dignity of the House! Shall the liberty of the press be crushed because those who respect our National fame remonstrate against such practices as some of the members daily indulge in? Expulsion and personal violence are threatened when letter writers expose these enormities—What would the country say if all the truth were told?

The defection of New Hampshire from Locofocoism must strike the Locofocos with consternation. It takes them wholly by surprise.—They would as soon have expected Mount Atlas to swing from his moorings.

The Locofoco Legislature of New Hampshire have, up to this time, refused to receive in behalf of their State her portion of the public revenue. The Legislature, just elected, will receive the money for the State, and the people, enjoying the benefits of it, will wonder why they have submitted so long to the miserable fooleries of Locofocoism.

Hitherto, the New Hampshire Legislatures have refused to district the State in conformity with the law of Congress. Now the State will be districted, and a part of the next Congressional delegation, if not the whole of it, will consist of Whigs.—*Leu. Jour.*

A PERTINENT REPLY.—It is said that a subject of the King of Prussia, a talented mechanic, being about to emigrate, was arrested and brought before his majesty.

"Well, my good friend," said the King, "how can we persuade you to remain in Prussia?"

"Most gracious sire, only by making Prussia what America is."

He was allowed to emigrate.

READ OUT OF "THE PARTY."—The Mobile Advertiser, (L. F.) copies the following from another Alabama Locofoco paper:

Mr. Yancy, our immediate representative in Congress, in a letter published in the Alabama Baptist, makes no very flattering commentary in regard to the course of the administration upon the Oregon question. It will be recollected that Mr. Y. has hitherto been a warm and devoted supporter of Mr. Polk; but the terms of this letter does not authorize the belief that he continues so.—*Selma Free Press.*

ACQUITTAL OF ALBERT J. TIRRELL.—A Boston jury have acquitted Tirrell of the murder of Maria A. Bickford.

In reply to a question from the court, on what ground the prisoner was acquitted—whether for want of proof or the ground of somnambulism—the foreman of the jury stated that the question of insanity or somnambulism was not considered at all by the jury.

The prisoner was then discharged from the indictment of murder, and, on motion of the county attorney, was remanded to prison to be tried on an indictment for arson, at the next term of the court.

The excitement was intense in and about the court house, the crowd raising an immense shout as he was carried off.—*Louisville Journal.*

FIRST STEAMBOAT AT AUSTIN.—We have an account the arrival at the capital of Texas, of the Kate Ward, the first steamboat that has ever ascended the Colorado that high. Her arrival was greeted with the firing of cannon, and a general rejoicing of inhabitants. Capt. Wm. J. Ward, her commander, in a note to the editor of the Texas Democrat, speaks thus of the navigation of the Colorado:

"In my opinion it is the best in the country for navigation, for the reason that it furnishes more water at a low stage than any other; and with the improvements which are required on all streams of this kind, will become a good one for navigation as high as this place. The improvements required are the cutting away the hanging timber on the banks, and blocking up the small passages which take the water from the main channel of the river. There is no place where the water is contained to one channel, which will not admit of steamboats running at low water successfully."

WRITING AGAINST TIME.—It is stated that Mr. James, the novelist, has undertaken, for a considerable sum of money, to write three novels—one fashionable, one historical, and one sentimental; to finish the life, in two volumes, of any celebrated character; to write a pamphlet against the corn laws; and to commence four different tales on four different magazines—all within the space of a calendar month. It is supposed that he will perform the task with ease, and have two or three days to spare.

LETTERS.—The 300th anniversary of the death of Martin Luther, was observed on the 18th February, by appropriate religious ceremonies throughout Prussia and other Protestant German States.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—There were 9 000 weddings in Massachusetts during the last year. In 33 cases the bridegrooms were less than 20 years old.

EARLY RISING.—The difference between rising every morning at six and at eight, in the course of forty years, amounts to 23,000 hours, or eight years 121 days and 10 hours, which will afford eight hours a day for, exactly ten years; so that it is the same as if ten years of life were added in which he could command eight hours each day for the cultivation of mind &c.—*Emporium.*

FORBID.  
FOREW (RN) persons from trading for a note of the following description:—  
One note of hand given by me, payable to W. C. Maxwell, for the sum of fifty-five dollars and fifty cents, dated the 18th day of April 1846.  
The above note having been extorted from me, I do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law.  
LAVINIA TIPTAN,  
April 24th '46.  
10-1w.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SALE OF  
OF  
BOOTS & SHOES  
at the Planter's and Traders' Shoe Store.

JOSEPH S. LEVETE.  
HAVING made arrangements during the past winter with some of the best manufacturers in the East, is now receiving a part of his summer stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans—to which several shipments will be added during the months of April and May—among which are, for the trade:  
1100 pr. mens single and double sole Brogans, various patterns,  
500 pr. womens calf & seal strap shoes & boots,  
300 do. gent's good and fine summer boots,  
Men's low quarter calf and seal shoes,  
Men's calf, goat and seal skin slippers,  
400 pr. boys Downings & Brogans, Mens extra size Brogans, to fill broken stocks, &c., &c., which will be sold by the case or dozen at small advance on manufacturers prices.

OUR RETAIL STOCK.  
will also be full, GRAND and complete—among which are:  
Gents. TALL Boots—a perfect fit,  
" DeOrsays;  
" Button gaiters;  
" Calf and goat Monroes;  
" Velvet Nullifiers;  
" Goat, do.  
" Fancy pumps;  
" Ladies linen & gaiter;  
" lasting do. do.  
" foxed buskins;  
" linen do. do.  
" kid welted do  
" do pumps and low ties;  
" white English kid slippers;  
and Children's, Misses', Youths' and Boys' shoes &c., too numerous to describe.  
We charge but half price for looking at our stock, and prices which shall be satisfactory to all who want a good article. Won't you call as you look round, at the Planter's and Traders' Boot Sign under the Franklin House—Front Row?—and we'll "do you good" as the saying is, as the UNDERSTANDING is concerned.